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1 custody. Having failed to notify the Court of a new address, it appears that Plaintiff has  
2 abandoned his claims.

3 Plaintiff has the general duty to prosecute this case. Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co.  
4 v. Pioche Mines Consolidated, Inc., 587 F.2d 27, 29 (9th Cir. 1978). In this regard, it is the  
5 duty of a plaintiff who has filed a *pro se* action to keep the Court apprised of his or her  
6 current address and to comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion. This Court does  
7 not have an affirmative obligation to locate Plaintiff. "A party, not the district court, bears  
8 the burden of keeping the court apprised of any changes in his mailing address." Carey v.  
9 King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1441 (9th Cir. 1988). Plaintiff's failure to keep the Court informed of  
10 his new address constitutes failure to prosecute.

11 Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "[f]or failure of the  
12 plaintiff to prosecute or to comply with these rules or any order of court, a defendant may  
13 move for dismissal of an action." In Link v. Wabash Railroad Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-31  
14 (1962), the Supreme Court recognized that a federal district court has the inherent power to  
15 dismiss a case sua sponte for failure to prosecute, even though the language of Rule 41(b)  
16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure appears to require a motion from a party. Moreover,  
17 in appropriate circumstances, the Court may dismiss a complaint for failure to prosecute even  
18 without notice or hearing. Id. at 633.

19 In determining whether Plaintiff's failure to prosecute warrants dismissal of the case,  
20 the Court must weigh the following five factors: "(1) the public's interest in expeditious  
21 resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to  
22 the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the  
23 availability of less drastic sanctions." Carey, 856 F.2d at 1440 (quoting Henderson v.  
24 Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986)). "The first two of these factors favor the  
25 imposition of sanctions in most cases, while the fourth factor cuts against a default or  
26 dismissal sanction. Thus the key factors are prejudice and availability of lesser sanctions."  
27 Wanderer v. Johnson, 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9th Cir. 1990).

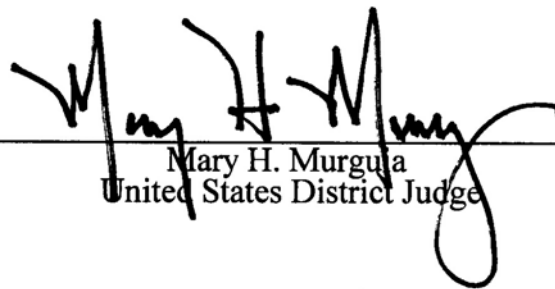
1 Here, the first, second, and third factors favor dismissal of this case. Plaintiff's failure  
2 to keep the Court informed of his address prevents the case from proceeding in the  
3 foreseeable future. The fourth factor, as always, weighs against dismissal. The fifth factor  
4 requires the Court to consider whether a less drastic alternative is available. Without  
5 Plaintiff's current address, however, certain alternatives are bound to be futile. Here, as in  
6 Carey, "[a]n order to show cause why dismissal is not warranted or an order imposing  
7 sanctions would only find itself taking a round trip tour through the United States mail." 856  
8 F.2d at 1441.

9 The Court finds that only one less drastic sanction is realistically available. Rule  
10 41(b) provides that a dismissal for failure to prosecute operates as an adjudication upon the  
11 merits "[u]nless the court in its order for dismissal otherwise specifies." In the instant case,  
12 the Court finds that a dismissal with prejudice would be unnecessarily harsh. The Complaint  
13 and this action will therefore be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the  
14 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

15 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules  
16 of Civil Procedure this action is dismissed without prejudice and the Clerk of the Court shall  
17 enter judgment accordingly.

18 DATED this 24<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2009.

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Mary H. Murgula  
United States District Judge